THE CRISIS.

and they are abundantly competent to enclorage in I propose, therefore, with great mounts subject, asking a hearing, not less from the people within what are called the secoring than from these who reside within the attemp States. Union as an oil, west, settles fash of the American people, resulting from sourcitions of its necestary States, while existing as colonies, were combe oil, though imperfectly, through a comment of the members of the states. The property of the comment of the states of the st

Should be a continued a finest partly cut of a continued to the continued at a co

A great and combable source can always source largest and the control of the cont

second of the green question of Prince. It has not been controlled to the light of the light. It shall be easilited no military interests of certification, the light of the l

be made. A republication—as inarcher herecore been a member of other parties existing in my day—I nevertheless hold and cherich, as I have always done, the principle that this government exists in the present form only by the consent of the governed, and that I is an ancessary as it is wise, to resort to the people for revisions of the organic law when the troubles and dangers of the state certainly transcend the power delegated by it to tan public authorities. New coght the suggestion to excite supprise. Government in any form is a machine; this is the most complex one that the must of man has ever invented, or the hand of man has ever invented, or the hand of man has ever transc. Ferfect as it is, it ought to be expected that it will, at least as often as once in a century, require some modifications to adapt it to the changes of society and alternations of empire.

Fourthly—Hold myself resty now, as always heretofore, to vote for any properly guarded laws which shall be deemed necessary to prevent united invasions of States by citizens of other States, and punish those who shall aid and about them.

Fitthly—Nowthitestunding the arguments of the gallant Sentor from Oregon (General Lane), I remain of the option that physical bonds, such as highways, railroads, rivers and canala, are vastly more negrected upon from. French and the lakes, with the harbors on our western coasts, though warnton on parchament or engraved upon from.

If, in the expressions of these viewes, I have not proposed what is desired or expected by many others, they want to make the ports around the mouths of the Missiship, and the other the towns on the Missouri and the lakes, with the harbors on our western coasts, it may not the postion that the component of the country of the post of the country of the post of the country of the co

postponement of the Pacific railway subject. Laid on the table.

HIS DEFICIENCY APPROPATION WILL.

Mr. HUNTER, (cpp.) of Va., reported back the House bill to supply dedicincies, with amendments, striking out \$900,000 in the clause for the suppression of the days trade and inserting \$500,000; also that fixing the compensation and mileagre of Seneters at \$13,000 and their miscellaneous expenses at \$3,000.

Mr. Patting Transfer at \$13,000 and their miscellaneous expenses at \$3,000 and their misce

Heuse of Representatives.

Wanneron, Jan. 12, 1861.
The occupation of the personal offices at St. 1808 in covernment troops.

Mr. Clark, (cop.) of Mo.—after reading a telegraphic

House had been taken possession of by United State troops under an order from General Scott—expained, lest building to the same building. As to what was the condition of things at 84. Louis to justify such an act, he knew not. The people there, so far, have been quiet and loyal to the Union. The Legislature of Mescuri is now in seasion, and will consider what measures are nocessary for the perpetuation of the Union. Missouri makes no threats, while she is determined to take such steps as her honor, interest and safety require, and this she will do in her own way and time.

We People's (red.) of N. Y. and others on the reportable.

Mr. Finten, (rep.) of N. Y., and others on the reput

Mr. Figures, (189.) of N. Y., and others on the republican side objected.

After further remarks,
Mr. CLARK asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to communicate whether the Post Office, Sub-Treasury and Custom House situated in St. Pouls have been taken possession of by United States recope, and if so by whose orders; and whether there has been any attempt by the State or municipal authorities to improperly interier with said buildings, or whether the public property has been threatened. He said he did not believe the report.

He was again sailed to order from the republican side, and objection was made to the reception of the resolution. Mr. Clark asked whether he could move a suspension of the rules.

The Strakers replied that that could be done only on Monday.

The STREAGE replied that that could be done only on Monday.

Mr. CLARK hoped the majority of the House would not continue to object to the resolution, and countenance a military despotient.

The STRAKER said objection having been made, the resolution could not be entertained.

WITHDIAWAL OF THE MESSIGHT DEFINATION.

The STRAKER laid before the House a letter rigned by the Missis-ppi delegation, stating that they had received official intornation that their State had passed an ordinance, through a convention representing the sovereignly of the people, by which the state has withdrawn from the federal government all powers heretofore delegated to it, and that they though to their duty to lay the fact before the House, and withdraw themselves from the further deliberations of that body. While they regret the necessity for this action they approbate it, and will return to her boson to share her fortunes through all their phases.

Mr. Pavon appealed to Mr. Garnett to withdraw his objection.
Mr. Hisionan, (opp.) of Ark., insisted on the objection. If Mr. Pryor should be permitted to respond, however, he (Mr. Hindman) would not insist on his point of order. Mr. Hind, (opp.) of Ga., objected to any such understanding. He was actuated by nothing but kind feeling. His purpose was to interpose against inflammatory debate. There were men on the other side willing to accept the gage. He could stand up for conservative feelings and against extremes everywhere. (Slight applaces.) The question was then taken on Mr. Pryor's amendment, and it was rejected.
Mr. Basken, (opp.) of N. C., suggested that the House adjourn. There is no quorum here. Members are attracted to the Senate.
Mr. Garnett said he had between two and three thousand amendments to other. (Laughter.)
The Douce was here called to order to precure a querum.

Mr. Garrier and he had between two and three thouand amendments to other. (Laughter.)

The Forme was here called to order to precure a quoram.

Mr. Garrier and Mr. Histman ineffectually sought to
amend the bill.

Mr. Garrier said, before the notion was put, he would
state frankly what his object was in opposing the bill. He
would comine himself briefly within the limits of legitinate debate.

The Survan-To have mirenes debate?

The Carrier will conclude within that time. I have
beliefly the history body, separately a popular body, accountry, it will conclude within that time. I have
beliefly the history body, separately a popular body, accountry to all traditions of the Mother Country, as well as
of time, to cut off supplies when the government beceme
countrions to the people they represented. Up to this we
have snowed all the appropriation bills to pass without
debate, and without discussing the questions which have
so important an influence on the future of the country.
The Chairman himself must know that nover in his experience had the appropriation bills of the country passed with
so little obstruction, and so little comment, and with so
little factious opposition. We have now come to the
Milliery and Navy Appropriation bills. The House knows,
overybody knows, that the present administration proposes to use the army and navy for the purposes of civil
war, as we call it—of enforcing the law, as they call it.
We know that they are designed to act against certain
States. Now, then, under these circumstances, I would
submit to gentlemen opposite whether it is not perfectly in
order for us to debate this question, and for us to refuse to appropriate money to sustain an army and navy
to be used for such purposes. It would be perfectly in
order for us to minoduce a concluding clause, providing
that the money herein appropriated should not be expended in sustaining an army and navy to be emphysical provides an army and navy to be conpleased in sustaining an army and navy to be emphysical pro

question of physical endurance and the minority, and we can work and the minority, and we can be a second to the control of th

The Navy Appropriation bill was then passed.
Adjourned.

these men to an The Disunion Programme. The Disunion Programme to the seminary as dead as fired as the contact his state with great distinction in the city, he has become authentically informed of the facts recited in the subjoined come authentically informed of the facts recited in the subjoined come authentically informed of the facts recited in the subjoined letter, which he commandate to us in the subjoined letter, which he commandate of the facts recited in the subjoined letter, which he commandate of the facts recited in the subjoined letter, which he commandate of the facts recited in the subjoined letter, which he commandate of the facts recited in the subjoined letter, which he commandate of the facts recited in the subjoined letter, which he commandate of the facts recited in the subjoined letter, which he commandate of the facts recited in the subjoined letter, which he commandate of the South will leopard the transquility of the republic, and that the evacuation of for the facts step in the recital powers in the subjoined letter, which is commandated by the facts recited in the subjoined letter, which he commandate of the South will leopard the transquility of the republic, and that the evacuation of union and harmony. The resolution laid over under the rules, and on the following day was taken up for gettin, and the following day was taken up for gettin, and the following the value of the facts of the federal government of t

we submit, without prosent comment, the programme to which they are expected to yield their implicit adherion, without any scruples of conscience as without any regard to their own safety.

Washington, Jan. 9 1861.

I charge that on last Saturday night a cancus was held in this city by the Sauthern secession Sepators from Florida, deorgia, Atabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkaneas and Feras. It was then and there resolved in effect to assume to themselves the political power of the South, and, to control all political and military operations for the present, they telegraphed to complete the plan of seizing forts, arsenals and custom homess, and advise the foreventions on the second new in session, and soon to assemble, to pass ordinarces for transdistage second to the second of the second of the power of the second of the government here, the Conventions of the seconding of a Convention of delegates from the seconding States at Montgomery, on the 18th of February. This can of course only be done by the revolutionary Conventions usurping the powers of the people, and earling delegates over whom they will lose all control in the establishment of a provisional government, which is the plan of the dictatory.

This cancus also resolved to take the most effectual means to dragon the Legislatures of Tennessee, Keniucky, Missis and the second of the popular passion as have led to the revolutionary goals the popular passion as have led to the revolutionary goals which promise a conflict with the State and federal government, which is the plan of the dictatory and the general control of the postmasters. They have possessed themselves of all the avenues of information in the South—the telegraph, the press and the general control of the postmasters. They have possessed with the representative sovereignly of the southern leads to the best of the southern telegraph to consequence of the southern telegraph the press and the general control of the pressure of the southern telegraph the pressure of the southern telegraph the pr

Harren's Ferry, Jan. 9, 1861. Your issue of tiffs morning contains an extract from the Wheeling Intelligence, which, as a citizen of this place, I feel constrained to notice. The facts are these:— Major stuart came to our town on Friday last, and re-ported himself to the second officer in charge of the armory ported himself to the second officer in charge of the armory bere—the Superintendent being absent—stating that he had been ordered by the government at Washington to transfer the recruite from Carisise, Pa., to this place, and that he expected them here on the following night—sixty-eight in number—by the express train from the East.

The officer in obarge having had no previous intimation from Washington, or indeed from any other quarter, of this movement, very naturally fell some surprise, but offered no resistance; on the contrary, treated Major Stuart with his best courtesy, and promptly sided the Major to prepare quarters for his men. The distunionists—of which progeny we have a few in our midst—who, with the hope of furthering their purposes, circulated all sorts of rumors in regard to this affair, in order to excite our community to an organized resistance to the landing of these troops.

The citizens, however, not to be led thus, railled en mass and marched under the stars and stripes to receive the expected troops and escort them to the quarters prepared for them. They did not arrive, however, until the following Monday.

The First regiment of organized militia of Indiana, through its editors, has tendered its services to Governor Magorim, to assist in quelling service insurrections or other unlawful outbreaks and to oppose abolition raids if any should threaten Kentucky.

THE DEFENCE OF THE UNION.

SECOND MEETING OF THE UNION VOLUN-ADOPTION OF A CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS-BLECTION OF A CAPTAIN AND ORDERLY SELE-

ELECTION OF A CAPTAIN AND ORDERLY SELE-GEANT, ETC., ETC., ETC.

The second meeting of the Union Volunteers—a corpd of young men who have organized themselves into a military body, with the intent of effering their services to the Frezident of the Union—took place last evening, pursuant to adjournment, at the Mercer House, the Chairman, Mr. Allan Rutherford, presiding. Some sixty or seventy persons were in attendance, including a number who were not present at the previous meeting.

The Secretary, Mr. Hassler, read the minutes of the former meeting; after the adoption of which

Mr. F. J. Whire begged leave to say a few words in ex-planation of the present movement, inasmuch as some were present who had not been at the last meeting. Some time since, he said, a great political struggle had taken place, and when the contest was over the nation had prepared to abide by the will of the people. Previ-cus threats had been made of soccession by the Southern States in the event of the election of a certain candidate,

but they had been regarded as merely the gascomade of stump oratory. Since the election South Carolina has proclaimed the dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Hassense-I call the gentleman to order. According to the conditions of our assembly these meetings were

not to partake of a sectional or political character. Cries of "Go on" succeeded, upon which Mr. White continued, disclaiming that his remarks partook of the nature which the gentleman ascribed to hem. They (the people of South Carolina) had dared to hoist their piratical flag over the "stars and stripes," hem. They (the people of South Carolina) had dured to hoist their piratical flag over the "stars and stripes," and had sent commissioners to Washington. They had aroused a lion where they believed a lamb to be, and had united the North—democrate, republicans and all other political parties—upon the broad pintform of protecting the constitution and the Union. In furtherance of this each they had met, and if the conflict should come, they would be ready to do their duty. The shedding of a brother's blood was terrible, but it was worse to stand calmly looking at treason and make not an effort to repress it.

The heading of the roll of organization was then read aloud by the Secretary, with a request that all desiring to sign it should step forward. A large number immediately advanced to the table and added their names to the list of signers, who now amount to about Sixty.

The reports of committees being them in order, the Cemmittee on By-Lawa reported, through their Chairman, two preambles, the choice of which they submitted to the sense of the meeting. The following was then, by a vote of the majority, adopted.—

Whereas, recent events show that this Union of States, founded by our fathers and cemented with their blood, is in danger of being broken up and destroyed; and whereas, we are desirous of assisting in the maintenance of the Union, the constitution and the supremacy of the laws-peaceably if we can, forethly if we must—and believing that the moral effect of a volunteer organization at this crisis will be to show that we are in earnest in our endeavors to preserve the Union intest; therefore,

Resolved, That we do hereby form ourselves into a military organization to be known as Company A. First regiment, Union ¡Volunteers, for the purpose of assisting (if in our opinion it be necessary) in maintaining the permanency of this Union of States, and we do hereby agree to abide by the constitution of the Union States, and we do hereby agree to abide by the constitution of the Duited States and be governed by th

third regiment, N. Y. S. M., was chosen on the first ballot.

The election of an orderly sergeant was then proceeded with, and Mr. W. P. Holl, was selected for that position on the first ballot.

Mr. F. M. Patrick was subsequently elected Secretary.

A motion was made and adopted that the Common Council be petitioned for a cill room.

The meeting, which embraced quite a number of military gentlemen, then adjourned amid great enthusiasm. During the evening, a cockade, to be worn by the members of the company, was exhibited. It consists of a red and white rocette, with blue ribbons, enclosing a brass medal, on which are the words, "Constitution and the Union," surrounded by thirty-three stars. A smaller cockade was also exhibited, differing from the other in the substitution of an U. S. A. button for the medal. The uniform to be worn by the volunteers has not yet been decided upon, but it is understood that it will assimilate to the Zouave dress in many particulars.

Mr. Hassler desires us to state that he is not a son of Commodore Hassler, as mentioned in our report of the first meeting, but is a grandson of F. R. Hassler, late superintendent of the United States Coast Survey.

AND THE THREATENED ATTACK ON

Whereas, in the present relations of the federal government to the several states that have by ordinance withdrawn their connection from the United States, it will be impracticable to execute such laws as may come in conflict with the positions these States have assumed, without doing violence to the genlius of our institutions and greatly endangering the public tranquillity; therefore, be if

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Virginia, That we respectfully recommend to the Congress of the United States to repeal or suspend all laws constituting ports of entry or collection districts in said States, and that the Preadent be respectfully requested to abstain from the exercise of all powers vested in him calculated to jeopard the peace and quiet of the country in its present excited condition.

The vote being taken on substituting the latter for the original resolution, it was carried by a vote of thirty to cieven, and the preamble and resolution were ordered to be printed.

It was contended by the ultra secessionists that the substitute was really coercive in disguise, and that if its recommendation is carried out it will close all the ports of the South and result in vast benefit to the commercial interests of the North.

On the 10th inst. the following preamble and resolutions were introduced in the same body and ordered to lie over one day:

Whereas, it has been extensively reported through the public prints in different parts of the Union that cortain rash and ill-advised citizens of Virginia medicate, if they have not already set on foot, a conspiracy to seize the fortifications and other property of the Union that cortain rash and ill-advised citizens of Virginia medicate, if they have not already set on foot, a conspiracy to seize the fortifications and other property of the Union that cortain rash and ill-advised citizens of Virginia, who lame has the following predicts of the country and to produce tunuit, anarchy and bloodeshed, and wouls be in derogation of the digney and sovereign power of Virgini

A moeting was held in the Supreme Court (general term) room yesterday, to express the sympathy of the The meeting was not as large as many which had been held on former similar occasions, though the bench and the lar were well represented. Judge Ingranam was nominated as President, and Judges Betts, Hoffman, Woodruff, Frady, Daly, ex-Chief Justice Brousen and Mr. Lord, Vice Presidents. Secretaries, Messrs. Wm. Fuller-ton, Alex. Hamilton, Jr., and J. D. Carter.

Lord, Vice Presidents. Secretaries, Messrs. Wm. Fullerton, Alex. Hamilton, Jr., and J. D. Carter.

Judge Isgramany explained the object of the meeting, and spoke in feeling terms of the decoased.

The Hon. John Van Brunn, after some few feeling remarks, proposed the following resolutions:

That the members of the bar of the city of New York are profoundly sensible of the loss sustained by them in the death of their late associate, william Kent.

That in contemplating the character of our deceased brother we most naturally and fondly revert to those qualities of his mind and heart which graced his personal demeasor and intercourse; to his ever cheerful temper, his warm affection and genial sympathies, his fresh and playful spirit, and to the rare, varied and extensive iterary and classical acquirements which he possessed in such richness, and held in such ever ready command.

That while thus mindful of the personal attractions now lost to us forever, we should not omit to testify our high appreciation of the professional learning, the clear and persuasive method of reasoning, the nice power of discrimination, unvarying industry, strict sense of junitice, infectible integrity and great practical windom which illustrated and adorned his career as a leading member of the bar and as a distinguished Judge of this circuit, reflecting additional honor upon the great name he inherited, and placing his memory justly by the side of that of his illustrious father.

That we tender the expression of our sincere condonned to the afflicted family of the deceased; and that a copy of these resolutions, signed by the officers of this meeting, be transmitted to them, and be also published in the newspapers of this city.

Mr. B. T. Silliman, ex.-Judge Foot, Judge Clerke (Presiding Justice of Supreme Court), Mr. J. D. Carter, Hon. Heigh Maxwell, Mr. W. C. Noyee, Mr. W. Fullerton, James of the professional and moral qualities of the deceased.